

# COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

SECRET

Copy No. 22

## SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (Including Numbers in Armed Forces)

MARCH, 1943.

**NOTE:** (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to Defence forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Numbers in defence forces must not be published in any way and the document must be carefully safeguarded.

(2) The statistics herein are as at the end of March, 1943. Future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

### Summary of Contents

1. Employment and Enlistments.
2. Employment (excluding Rural and Household Domestic).
3. Summary of Manpower Statistics - Australia.
4. Summary of Manpower Statistics - States.
5. Defence Forces.

**1. Employment and Enlistments:** The following table shows, as at the end of July, 1939, July, 1941, November, 1941 and each month from March, 1942 to March, 1943, the estimated number of persons employed as wage and salary earners in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and the net enlistments in the defence forces since the commencement of the war. "Net Enlistments" represents the net number of persons taken into defence forces and not subsequently discharged into civil life.

#### Australia - Persons Employed in Industry and the Defence Forces.

End of Month	Employed in Industry (Excluding Rural and Household Domestic)(a)			Net Enlistments in Defence Forces (b)			Total (excluding Persons employed in rural industry and household domestic service)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1939 - July	1306.0	420.5	1726.5	-	-	-	1306.0	420.5	1726.5
1941 - July	1385.1	515.2	1900.3	321.1	0.2	321.3	1706.2	515.4	2221.6
November	1396.2	537.4	1933.6	378.5	3.6	382.1	1774.7	541.0	2315.7
1942 - March	1349.2	558.7	1907.9	545.5	9.2	554.7	1894.7	567.9	2462.6
April	1337.4	563.5	1900.9	574.8	11.5	586.3	1912.2	575.0	2487.2
May	1326.1	562.0	1888.1	594.3	13.9	608.2	1920.4	575.9	2496.3
June	1320.7	563.6	1884.3	611.7	16.5	628.2	1932.4	580.1	2512.5
July	1308.8	565.4	1874.2	623.1	19.6	642.7	1931.9	585.0	2516.9
August	1300.0	568.1	1868.1	633.8	22.0	655.8	1933.8	590.1	2523.9
September	1296.2	568.9	1865.1	639.6	24.9	664.5	1935.8	593.8	2529.6
October	1290.9	574.5	1865.4	644.2	27.8	672.0	1935.1	602.3	2537.4
November	1288.2	579.8	1868.0	651.9	30.2	682.1	1940.1	610.1	2550.1
December	1283.6	583.4	1867.2	656.0	32.7	688.7	1939.8	616.1	2555.9
1943 - January	1284.8	582.6	1867.4	661.5	36.0	697.5	1946.3	618.6	2564.9
February	1284.7	588.7	1873.4	665.9	38.2	704.1	1950.6	626.9	2577.5
March	1283.4	595.2	1878.6	670.2	40.3	710.5	1953.6	635.5	2589.1

(a) Employment in Industry includes Allied Works Council employees, in addition to all other workers engaged in production of war materials and services. A.W.C. employees first appeared in May, 1942 and numbered approximately 49,000 in March, 1943.

(b) See Section 5 of this Survey for fuller details of these figures. They represent "Gross Enlistments" less discharges and include dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded.

The main features of the March figures may be summarized as follows:-

**Males:** The total number of males employed in industry (excluding rural) or enlisted in the defence forces increased steadily from November 1941 until June 1942 at an average rate of 22,500 per month, but thereafter increased by only 21,200 in nine months. The figures for recent months reflect the position now being reached in which difficulty is being experienced in obtaining more men from other sources, namely, rural workers, unemployed, independents and men usually occupied as employers or self-employers. The intake into the forces in March was 4,300 while industry released only 1,300 men.



Females: Total females employed in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and in the defence forces increased by 8,600 in March following an increase of 8,300 in February. The monthly increase during the twelve months ended March, 1943, averaged 5,600. The number of females taken into the forces in March was about normal and civil employment of females continued to increase, 6,500 more being employed compared with the previous month.

2. Employment (excluding Rural and Household Domestic): The numbers of persons employed in July, 1941, November, 1941, and each month March, 1942 to March, 1943 (as shown in the first three columns on the previous page) are dissected in the following table into four main groups of employment.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry (excl. Rural and Household Domestic)

(For totals for each month see page 1)

End of Month	Governmental Munitions, Aircraft, Shipbuilding			Other Factories and Workshops			Other Governmental (a)			All Other(a)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1941 - July	51.4	8.7	60.1	486.9	179.9	666.8	306.0	62.6	368.6	540.8	264.0	804.8
November	59.7	11.2	70.9	495.6	187.0	682.6	306.5	66.4	372.9	534.4	272.8	807.2
1942 - March	72.2	18.6	90.8	482.7	188.2	670.9	307.5	72.0	379.5	486.8	279.9	766.7
April	74.8	20.4	95.2	460.0	186.9	666.9	308.3	73.8	382.1	474.3	282.4	756.7
May	78.0	22.5	100.5	476.6	185.7	662.3	317.6	74.1	391.7	453.9	279.7	733.6
June	79.9	23.9	103.8	473.7	185.6	659.3	318.9	75.4	394.3	448.2	278.7	726.9
July	84.3	25.0	109.3	466.8	186.7	653.5	317.3	76.6	393.9	440.4	277.1	717.5
August	85.2	26.1	111.3	466.2	186.2	652.4	314.6	78.4	393.0	434.0	277.4	711.4
September	85.7	27.4	113.1	465.3	185.8	651.1	315.7	80.1	395.8	429.5	275.6	705.1
October	85.8	29.0	114.8	464.8	186.9	651.7	315.6	82.0	397.6	424.7	276.6	701.3
November	87.0	30.8	117.8	464.3	187.3	651.6	314.2	83.0	397.2	422.7	278.7	701.4
December	88.4	32.6	121.0	460.5	186.7	647.2	311.1	84.9	396.0	423.8	279.2	703.0
1943 - January	90.8	34.1	124.9	460.5	186.9	647.4	311.9	86.1	398.0	421.6	275.5	697.1
February	91.1	36.3	127.4	461.5	189.0	650.5	311.4	87.5	398.9	420.7	275.9	696.6
March	92.0	38.2	130.2	462.7	191.4	654.1	309.8	88.9	398.7	418.9	276.7	695.6

Increase since November, 1941.

Number	..	32.3	27.0	59.3	-32.9	4.4	-28.5	3.3	22.5	25.8	-115.5	3.9	-111.6
Per cent.	..	54.1	241.1	83.6	- 6.6	2.3	- 4.2	1.1	33.9	6.9	- 21.6	1.4	- 13.8

(a) Allied Works Council employees are included with "Other Governmental" or "All Other" according to whether they were working for Governmental authorities or private contractors. The increase in "Other Governmental" from April to June, 1942 is due to the inclusion of these men. The steadiness of the "Other Governmental" figures for males, during the period shown above, with the exception of the increase just noted, shows that the necessarily large increase of public employment for war purposes has been offset by curtailment of the numbers of males in less essential governmental activities.

The figures at the foot of the table show absolute amounts (in thousands), and percentages, of increase in employment since the end of November 1941, indicating the trend of employment in various groups since war was commenced in the Pacific. Munitions, aircraft, and shipbuilding have shown a steady growth in the figures for both sexes. Male employment in munition factories increased rapidly until July 1942, but since that date has averaged an increase of only 1,000 per month. Female munition workers continued to expand, and in March 1943 were 241 per cent. above the November 1941 level. Male workers in other factories and workshops were increasing when war with Japan started, but, with the exception of a seasonal increase in February and March, have declined slowly from the November 1941 peak. The loss of 32,900 workers since November 1941, representing 7 per cent. of their number at that date, is slightly in excess of the number of male factory workers absorbed by the munition works. (Of course a very large proportion of the factory workers remaining have been transferred on to war contracts.) Female workers in other factories and workshops have remained very steady since November 1941 but showed small seasonal increases in February and March 1943. Governmental services other than munition works employed a practically unchanged number of men until April 1942, but the increase in May 1942 was due to the inclusion of such Allied Works Council employees as were working directly for Governmental authorities. Since May 1942, this group has decreased by 7,800. The number of females in Government services has increased fairly steadily, and in March 1943 stood at 34 per cent. above the November 1941 level. Males in "all other industries" reached a peak in September 1941, and regular declines in each subsequent month placed March 1943 at 22 per cent. below November 1941. This fall has meant the releasing of 116,000 men for the Armed Forces. Females in "All other industries" showed a slight tendency to increase until April 1942, but remained fairly steady after that date.



Summing up, it may be said that from November 1941 to March 1943, munition etc. works required 32,300 extra men and other Governmental activities 3,300 extra men, while other factories and workshops released 32,900 men, and all other industries released 115,500 men. As to females, munition etc. works required 27,000 and Governmental services 22,500 extra women, while female employment in other industries, including factories, was very little changed.

3. Summary of Manpower Statistics - Australia: The following table shows for March 1943, the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence Forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions (July 1939) and from November 1941 is also made. The three centre columns show figures for the complete period since the commencement of war, while the three right hand columns show that part of the change which has occurred since the entry of Japan into the war.

Australia - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at March, 1943.

Particulars	Totals as at end of March 1943			Increases					
				July 1939 to March 1943 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to March 1943 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) Defence Forces - Gross enlistments less discharges since commencement of war ..	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
..	670.2	40.3	710.5	670.2	40.3	710.5	291.7	36.7	328.4
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners employed, other than rural and household domestic workers:</u>									
Munitions, Aircraft, Shipbuilding (Governmental) ..	92.0	38.2	130.2	81.4	37.1	118.5	32.3	27.0	59.3
Other Factories and Workshops ..	462.7	191.4	654.1	36.1	44.3	80.4	-29.2	5.7	-23.5
Other ..	728.7	365.6	1094.3	-140.1	93.3	-46.8	-115.9	25.1	-90.8
<u>Total:</u>	1283.4	595.2	1878.6	-22.6	174.7	152.1	-112.8	57.8	-55.0
(iii) <u>Unemployed through sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work ..</u>									
..	29.2	15.9	45.1	-234.8	-18.1	-252.9	-44.7	-3.4	-48.1
<u>Total Defence Forces, Employees, and Unemployed:</u>	1982.8	651.4	2634.2	412.8	196.9	609.7	134.2	91.1	225.3
(iv) <u>Normal Increase in Wage and Salary Earners:</u>									
..	-	-	-	65.8	34.3	100.1	19.6	14.0	33.6
(v) <u>Persons drawn from "not gainfully occupied" groups, employers, and self-employed and from rural and private domestic wage earners ..</u>									
..	-	-	-	347.0	162.6	509.6	114.6	77.1	191.7

Notes to above table:

- (i) Defence forces include enlistments since the commencement of war only. Fuller details are given in Section 5 of this summary. The relatively small number of permanent forces are included in "other" wage and salary earners employed - Item (ii) of above table.
- (iii) Unemployed wage and salary earners include all those not in employment on account of sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work. Sickness and accidents are responsible for over 40,000 of the total unemployed shown above. The figures are approximate estimates only, as no exact records are available.
- (iv) Normal increase in wage and salary earners is the estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners which would have been expected had the trends of recent pre-war years been continued. Inter-state migration which actually occurred since July 1939 has however, been taken into account as far as possible, adjustments for back months being taken into account as records become available.
- (v) "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women previously not gainfully occupied, children who commence wage-earning earlier than they would in normal times, and persons who delay their retirement from wage-earning occupation.



It will be seen that since July 1939, 710,500 persons have been absorbed by the defence forces while 152,100 have been absorbed into industries other than rural and private domestic service. This total of 862,600 has been drawn from (a) unemployed wage and salary earners, the decrease of whom has contributed 252,900 persons; (b) normal increase of wage and salary earners amounting to 100,100 persons, and (c) persons not gainfully occupied, (including retired persons who have become wage earners and wage earners who have delayed retirement), employers and self-employed persons who have become salary and wage earners, and rural and private domestic wage earners who have entered the forces or transferred to other industry. This latter group has contributed 509,600 persons.

Men engaged in the Forces and Industry have increased by 647,600 and women by 215,000 since the outbreak of war. The males were obtained from the following sources:- unemployed, 234,800; normal population increase, 65,800; and drawn from rural industry, self-employed, and "independent" persons, 347,000 of whom it has been estimated that approximately 90,000 came from rural wage earners, 60,000 from other rural workers, 120,000 from employers, workers on own account, and helpers, and 70,000 from males who would not otherwise have been gainfully occupied. All the increase went into the Forces with the addition of 22,600 released by industry. The females came principally from unoccupied women and women in private domestic service (and a few self-employed), 162,600; while normal increase yielded 34,300, and unemployed 18,100.

The next table summarizes the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods (a) July 1939 to November 1941 - the period of war prior to the entry of Japan (b) November 1941 to November 1942 - the first twelve months of the Pacific War and (c) the first four months of the second year of war in the Pacific.

Particulars	Total for each Period			Average per Month		
	July 1939 to Nov.1941 (28 Mths)	Nov.1941 to Nov. 1942 (12 Mths)	November 1942 to Mar.1943 (4 Mths)	July 1939 to Nov.1941 (28 Mths)	Nov.1941 to Nov. 1942 (12 Mths)	November 1942 to Mar.1943 (4 Mths)
<b>MALES (THOUSANDS)</b>						
Increase in Defence Forces (a)	378.5	273.4	18.3	13.5	22.8	4.6
Increase in employment in industry (other than rural)	90.2	-108.0	-4.8	3.2	-9.0	-1.2
<b>Total Increase in Forces and Industry:</b>	<b>468.7</b>	<b>165.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ..	190.1	43.4	1.3	6.8	3.6	0.3
(b) Normal increase Wage and Salary earners ..	46.2	14.9	4.7	1.6	1.2	1.2
(c) Drawn from other groups(b)	232.4	107.1	7.5	8.3	8.9	1.9
<b>FEMALES (THOUSANDS)</b>						
Total increase in Defence Forces and industry (other than rural and household domestic) ..	120.5	69.0	25.5	4.3	5.8	6.4
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ..	14.7	3.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
(b) Normal increase in wage and salary earners ..	20.3	10.5	3.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
(c) Drawn from other groups(b)	85.5	55.3	21.8	3.1	4.6	5.4

(a) See explanation to net enlistments in Section 5 on page 6 hereof.

(b) As defined in (v) in table on preceding page.

During the first period of the war, males engaged in the Forces and Industry were increasing at an average rate of 16,700 per month; the monthly increase fell to 13,800 in the first year, and to 3,400 in the first four months of the second year of the Pacific War. Entries into the Forces, however, averaged 13,500 monthly for the first period, rose to 22,800 in the first year of Pacific War, but averaged only 4,600 in the subsequent four months. Diminishing unemployment was yielding 6,800 monthly in the early part of the war, fell to 3,600 per month during the first year of the Pacific War but is now negligible. Men drawn into the Forces and Industry from other groups at first averaged 8,300 monthly, rose to 8,900 in the 12 months after Japan entered the War, and fell to 1,900 for the four months ended March, 1943.

/Women



Women commenced to be recruited for the Forces about the middle of 1941. They averaged only 800 per month from July to November 1941, but in the next 12 months averaged 2,200 per month, and in the four months December 1942-March 1943 averaged 2,500. Those entering industry averaged about 4,000 each month prior to November 1941, during the next 12 months they averaged 3,600, and in the four months December 1942-March 1943 averaged 3,900. The largest source of additional female labour was from unoccupied women, women engaged in private domestic service, and employers and self-employed women. This source provided 3,100 per month in the early part of the war, 4,600 per month in the 12 months after November 1941 and 5,400 per month during the four months ended March, 1943.

4. Summary of Manpower Statistics - States. - The chief items in the table on page 3 are shown separately for States in the next table.

States - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at end of March, 1943.

State	Totals as at end of March, 1943			Increase					
				July 1939 to March 1943 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to March 1943 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) <u>Defence Forces (Gross Enlistments less Discharges)</u> (See Section 5, page 6 hereof) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	251.9	14.2	266.1	251.9	14.2	266.1	111.9	12.9	124.8
Victoria ..	179.6	10.4	190.0	179.6	10.4	190.0	75.7	9.4	85.1
Queensland ..	93.8	6.4	100.2	93.8	6.4	100.2	44.3	6.0	50.3
South Australia ..	59.4	3.3	62.7	59.4	3.3	62.7	28.7	2.9	31.6
Western Australia ..	63.6	4.9	68.5	63.6	4.9	68.5	22.6	4.6	27.2
Tasmania ..	21.0	1.2	22.2	21.0	1.2	22.2	7.8	1.0	8.8
Australia (b):	670.2	40.3	710.5	670.2	40.3	710.5	291.7	36.7	328.4
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners Employed, other than Rural and Household Domestic Workers.</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	534.3	240.2	774.5	- 5.2	78.5	73.3	- 39.6	21.1	- 18.5
Victoria ..	358.9	191.2	550.1	- 3.7	52.7	49.0	- 42.8	14.3	- 28.5
Queensland ..	165.7	64.7	230.4	- 7.6	13.6	6.0	- 5.1	8.0	- 2.9
South Australia ..	115.2	51.7	166.9	- 7.9	19.4	27.3	- 7.9	8.6	- 0.9
Western Australia ..	69.4	32.0	101.4	- 14.5	6.7	- 7.8	- 13.1	3.9	- 9.2
Tasmania ..	37.9	15.3	53.2	- 0.2	3.8	4.0	- 2.8	1.9	- 0.9
Australia (b):	1283.4	595.2	1878.6	- 22.6	174.7	152.1	- 112.8	57.8	- 55.0
(iii) <u>Unemployed (including Sickness, Accident etc.)</u> ( See note (iii) on page 3 ). (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	11.9	6.2	18.1	- 100.5	- 5.4	- 105.9	- 14.8	- 0.5	- 15.3
Victoria ..	8.0	4.8	12.8	- 55.6	- 4.7	- 60.3	- 3.5	- 0.2	- 3.7
Queensland ..	4.4	2.2	6.6	- 34.9	- 4.9	- 39.8	- 21.6	- 2.7	- 24.3
South Australia ..	2.4	1.4	3.8	- 18.4	- 1.8	- 20.2	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 0.8
Western Australia ..	1.6	0.9	2.5	- 19.2	- 1.0	- 20.2	- 3.4	0.0	- 3.4
Tasmania ..	0.9	0.4	1.3	- 6.2	- 0.3	- 6.5	- 0.5	0.1	- 0.6
Australia (b):	29.2	15.9	45.1	- 234.8	- 18.1	- 252.9	- 44.7	- 3.4	- 48.1
(v) <u>Persons drawn from Not Occupied Groups, Employers, Self-Employed and Rural and Private Domestic Wage Earners.</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a)	-	-	-	114.5	71.8	186.3	41.7	25.9	67.6
Victoria ..	-	-	-	89.2	44.9	134.1	20.1	17.4	37.5
Queensland ..	-	-	-	53.5	13.2	66.7	23.4	11.8	35.2
South Australia ..	-	-	-	45.0	18.7	63.7	17.9	10.7	28.6
Western Australia ..	-	-	-	29.9	9.2	39.1	6.2	8.1	14.3
Tasmania ..	-	-	-	15.3	5.0	20.3	5.3	3.4	8.7
Australia (b):	-	-	-	347.0	162.6	509.6	114.6	77.1	191.7

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

The number of persons estimated to have been drawn into the forces and industry (excluding rural and household domestic) from other groups, as shown in the last part of the above table, was 347,000 males and 162,600 females, as at the end of March, 1943. Males increased by 1,600 and females by 7,700 compared with February, 1943. The figure for males was little changed from the previous month, except for a substantial decrease in New South Wales. Females were increased in all States.

The last part of the foregoing table gives some indication of the extent to which available man- and woman-power has been drawn upon in the various States. Per 1,000 male or female population, the numbers of persons who entered the defence forces or industry from not gainfully occupied groups, employers, and self-employed, and rural and private domestic wage-earners are estimated as follows:-



Per 1,000 Population at 30th June, 1939.

State	July 1939 to March 1943 (Whole War Period)		July 1939 to November 1941 (Before Pacific War)		November 1941 to March 1943 (Pacific War Period)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales..	32.4	52.4	52.4	33.5	30.0	18.9
Victoria ..	96.0	47.1	74.4	28.8	21.6	18.3
Queensland ..	100.6	27.2	56.6	2.9	44.0	24.3
South Australia	151.1	62.7	91.0	26.8	60.1	35.9
Western Australia	122.2	41.7	96.9	5.0	25.3	36.7
Tasmania ..	127.0	43.0	83.0	13.8	44.0	29.2
AUSTRALIA:	93.7	47.2	66.1	24.8	32.6	22.4

These figures emphasise the strain on manpower in South Australia during the Whole War Period, and in Western Australia in the early war period when voluntary enlistments in that State were relatively high.

In the period before war commenced in the Pacific, diversion of males was highest in Western Australia and South Australia. In New South Wales and in Queensland the rate of diversion was low. For the whole war period the diversion of males has proceeded farthest in South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia.

During the early part of the war, the diversion of women into industry was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, while Queensland and Western Australia had done practically nothing to engage extra women. During the period since Japan entered the war, the rate of diversion for women was higher in Western Australia than in any other State at the end of March 1943. At the end of last January South Australia was slightly ahead of Western Australia. However, it is clear that these two States have shown greater relative movement of women into the Forces and Industry than any other State in the period since war started with Japan.

5. Defence Forces: The numbers of persons enlisted in the defence forces since the commencement of war are summarized from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column while the second column represents the net number taken into defence forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. This total is the significant figure for manpower purposes and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the defence forces have drawn men and women from civil life. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

## TOTAL DEFENCE FORCES - AUSTRALIA

Enlisted from commencement of War to 31st March, 1943.

(Full-time continuous duty)

Services		Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
<u>MALES</u>			
Military - A.I.F. (a)	..	363,047	321,309
Militia (including Garrison) (a)	..	285,329	194,801
V.D.C.	..	4,514	3,497
Air - R.A.A.F.	..	139,437	125,128
Naval - R.A.N. and R.A.N.A.S.	..	28,167	25,471
<u>TOTAL MALES:</u>		820,494	670,206
<u>FEMALES</u>			
Military - Nurses, A.I.F. (a)	..	2,616	2,491
Nurses, Militia (a)	..	1,620	1,113
A.A.M.W.S. - A.I.F. (a)	..	1,637	1,599
A.A.M.W.S. - Militia (a)	..	2,703	2,475
A.W.A.S.	..	15,832	15,400
Air - W.A.A.A.F.	..	17,627	15,847
R.A.A.F. Nursing Service	..	340(b)	340
Naval - W.R.A.N.S. and R.A.N.N.S.	..	995	995
<u>TOTAL FEMALES:</u>		43,370	40,260

(a) These figures allow for transfer from Militia to A.I.F. units. (b) Approximate, subject to revision.



The largest increase during March in the net figures for males occurred in the R.A.A.F. (3,800). The A.I.F. total increased by 5,200, but this was apparently chiefly due to transfers from the Militia, as the total of the A.I.F. and Militia was 500 lower than in February. The Navy was increased by 1,100. Amongst females, the most important change was an increase of 1,400 in the net number of A.W.A.S., while the W.A.A.A.F. and the A.A.M.W.S. each increased by about 300, and the Naval Women's Services by 150.

The total numbers enlisted in all services from each State were as follows:-

NET ENLISTMENTS TO 31ST MARCH, 1943.

State	Males		Females	
	Number	Per 1,000 male Population at 30/6/39	Number	Per 1,000 female Population at 30/6/39
New South Wales (a) ..	251,882	181.2	14,184	10.4
Victoria ..	179,664	193.4	10,382	10.9
Queensland ..	93,862	176.5	6,361	13.1
South Australia ..	59,347	199.2	3,309	11.1
Western Australia ..	63,640	260.1	4,848	22.0
Tasmania ..	21,013	174.5	1,176	10.1
<u>AUSTRALIA: (b)</u>	670,206	190.5	40,260	11.7

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

The net enlistments shown above have been given for States of enlistment as far as possible. Military figures, however, are recorded in Military Districts, which although practically identical with States, differ appreciably in two cases, viz., the South Western border district and the Broken Hill district of New South Wales are included with 3rd (Victoria) and 4th (South Australia) Military Districts respectively. In the above table, a proportion of the Victorian and South Australian enlistments, based on the total population in the areas in question, has been transferred to New South Wales.

The outstanding feature of the rates at the end of March, as in earlier months, was the relatively high enlistments in Western Australia, both for males and females. Amongst males, South Australia and Victoria came next, while the other three States supplied relatively fewer enlistments. Female recruits were relatively twice as numerous in Western Australia as in the other States, but there was little difference in the enlistments from the five remaining States.

Males in the Forces are now equivalent to one out of every two men aged from 18 to 40, and females to one out of every thirty-two women aged 18 to 40. In Western Australia, the males in the Forces are approaching three out of every four men between 18 and 40 years.

S. R. CARVER

Acting Commonwealth Statistician

CANBERRA, A.C.T.  
15th June, 1943.